

S E E

Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know.
 Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*
 I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have en-
 deavoured to *seek* after some better reason. *Addison's Spectat.*
 2. To make pursuit.
 Violent men have *sought* after my soul. *Pf. lxxxvi. 14.*
 If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee
 until thy brother *seek* after it. *Deut. xxiii. 2.*
 3. To apply to; to use solicitation.
 All the earth *sought* to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. *1 K.*
 Unto his habitation shall ye *seek*, and thither thou shalt
 come. *Deutr. xii. 5.*
 4. To endeavour after.
 Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order
 that which the young prince *sought* for by war. *Knolles.*
 To *SEEK* [An adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without
 measures, knowledge, or experience.
 Being brought and transferred from other services abroad,
 though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they
 will be new to *seek*; and before they have gathered experience,
 they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty. *Spenser.*
 Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and fill to *seek*. *Milton.*
 But they misplace them all;
 And are as much to *seek* in other things,
 As he that only can design a tree,
 Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Refcommen.*
SEEKER. n.f. [from *seek*.] One that seeks; an inquirer.
 Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a *seeker*, yet can-
 not believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divi-
 nity. *Glauc.*
 A language of a very witty volatile people, *seekers* after no-
 velties, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*
SEEKSBORROW. n.f. [*seek* and *sorrow*.] One who contrives to
 give himself vexation.
 Afield they go, where many lookers be,
 And thou *seekst* *arr* *us*, Klaus, them among:
 Indeed thou saidst it was thy friend to see,
 Strephon, whose absence seem'd to thee long. *Sidney.*
 To *SEEL. v. a.* [*seeller*, to sell, French.] To close the eyes.
 A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk
 being for a time sealed or closed.
 Now he brought them to see a *sealed* dove, who the blinder
 she was, the higher she frave. *Sidney.*
 As gentle hind, whose sides with cruel steel
 Through lanced, her bleeding life does rain;
 While the sad pang approaching she does feel,
 Brays out her latest breath, and up her eyes doth *seel*. *F. 2.*
 Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
 But *sealed* up with death shall have their deadly meed. *F. 2.*
 Come, *seeling* night,
 Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
 Some ambitious men seem as greens to princes in matters of
 danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he
 be like the *sealed* dove, that mounts and mounts, because he
 cannot fee about him. *Bacon.*
 Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar
 Like a *sealed* dove, his crime shall be his punishment,
 To be depriv'd of sight. *Denham's Sophy.*
 To *SEEL. v. n.* [ryllan, Saxon.] To lean on one side.
 When a ship *seels* or rows in foul weather, the breaking
 loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*
SEELY. adj. [from *seel*, lucky time, Saxon.]
 1. Lucky; happy.
 My *seely* sheep like well below,
 For they been hale enough and trow,
 And like their abode. *Spenser.*
 2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser.*
 Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
 Are very ill neighbours to *seely* poor hop. *Tusser.*
 To *SEEM. v. n.* [*sembler*, French; unless it has a Teutonic
 original, as *seemly* certainly has.]
 1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.
 My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;
 And I dare swear, you borrow not that face
 Of *seeming* sorrow; it is sure your own. *Shakspeare. H. IV.*
 Speak: we will not trust our eyes
 Without our ears: thou art not what thou *seem'st*. *Shakspeare.*
 So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words
 All *seem'd* well'st Omniscient; all *seem'd* d, but were not all. *Milton.*
 In holy nuptials ty'd;
 A *seeming* widow, and a secret bride. *Dryden.*
 Observe the youth
 Already *seems* to snuff the vital air, *Dryden's Æn.*
 2. To have the appearance of truth.
 It *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have so few
 versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who
 have all the talents requisite for translation. *Dryden.*
 3. In *Shakespeare*, to *seem*, signifies to be beautiful.
 Sir, there she stands:
 If aught within that little *seeming* substance
 May fitly like your grace,
 She's there, and she is yours. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

S E E 2

4. *It seems.* A phrase hard to be explained. *It* sometimes signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. *It mihi datur negotii fœliciter.* *This, it seems, is to be my task.*

The earth by thefe, 'tis said,
This fingle crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult, fo chance, *it seems*, enjoind',
Did male and female propagate. *Blakemore's Creation.*

5. *It is* sometimes a flight affirmation.
A prince of Italy, *it seems*, entertained his miftrefs upon a great lake. *Addifon's Guardian.*

The raven, urg'd by fuch impertinence,
Grew paffionate, *it seems*, and took offence. *Addifon.*
He had been a chief magistrate; and had, *it seems*, executed that high office juftly and honourably. *Atterbury.*
It seems that when firft I was difcovered fleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice. *Culpeper.*

6. *It appears to be.*
Here's another difcontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, *it seems*,
Rodorigo meant t' have lent. *Shakefpe. Othello.*
It seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the fkin with the hair on. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SEEMER. *n. f.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance.
Angelo (fcarce confefles
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to breed than ftonë: hence fhall we fee,
If pow'r change purpofe, what our *seemers* be. *Shakefpeare.*

SEE'MING. *n. f.* [from *seem*.]

1. Appearance; fhew; femblance.
All good *seeming*,
By thy revolt, oh husband, fhall be thought
Put on for villainy. *Shakefpe. Cymbeline.*
Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgments join
In cenfure of his *seeming*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. Fair appearance.
For you there's rofemary and rue; thefe keep
Seeming and favour all the Winter long. *Shakefpeare.*

3. Opinion.
Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than that a new Jerufalem, being often fpoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly were themfelves that new Jerufalem. *Hooker.*
His perfuafive words impregnd'
With reafon to her *seeming*. *Milton.*

SEE'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in fhew; in femblance.
To this her mother's plot,
She, *feemingly* obedient, likewife hath
Made promife to the doftor. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
They to their viands fell, not *feemingly*
The angels, nor in mift. *Milton.*
I have touched upon them, though *feemingly* collateral to my fcope; and yet I think they are more than *feemingly* fo, fince they pertinently illuftrate my defign. *Clarendon.*

The city dame was fo well bred, as *feemingly* to take all in good part. *L'Etrange.*

The king and haughty emperfs, to our wonder,
If not at on'd, yet *feemingly* at peace. *Dryden.*
This the father *feemingly* complied with; but afterwards refusing, the fon was likewife felf afide. *Addifon's Freeholder.*
They depend often on remote and *feemingly* disproportionate caufes. *Atterbury.*

SEE'MINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *seeming*.] Plaufibility; fair appearance.
The *feeminglynefs* of thofe reafons perfuades us on the other fide. *Digby.*

SEE'MLINESS. *n. f.* [from *seemly*.] Decency; handfomefnefs; comelinefs; grace; beauty.
When fubftantialnefs combineth with delightfufnefs, *feemlinefs* with portlinefs, and currentnefs with ftayefadnefs, how can the language found other than full of fweetnefs? *Camden.*

SEE'MNOLY. *adj.* [from *seemly*, Danifh, from *seem*, Hlandifch, honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.
Suppence of judgment and exercife of charity were fafer and *feemlier* for Chriftian men, than the hot purfuit of thefe controverfies. *Hooker.*

I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *feemly* anfwer to fuch perfons. *Shakef. H. VII.*
The wife fafet and *feemleft* by her husband flays. *Milton.*
May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with *feemly* draughts
Enkinder mirth and hofpitable love. *Phillips.*

SEE'MLY. *adj.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner.
There, *feemly* rang'd in peaceful order, flood
Ulyffes' arms, now long diffid'd to blood. *Pope.*

SEEN. *adj.* [from *see*.] Skilled; verfed.
Petruchio fhall offer me, difguis'd in fober robes,
To old Baptifta as a fchoolmafter
Well *feen* in mufick. *Shakefpeare.*

SEI 2

Noble Boyle, not less in nature *sees* Dryden.
Than his great brother read in states and men.

SEER, *n.f.* [from *see*.] One who sees.

1. One who sees.

We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams,
and a seer of visions. Addison's Spectator.

2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.

How soon hath thy prediction, *seer* blest!
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,
'Till time stand fix'd? Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.

By day your frighted fears
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,
And with their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people flow
Emblems of heav'nly wrath and mystic types of woe. Pope.

SEE SAWOOD, *n.f.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood.

Caught, like dry stubble bird, or like *searwood*;
Yet from the wound ensh'd no purple flood,
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood. Dryden.

SEE SAW, *n.f.* [from *sew*.] A reciprocating motion.

His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now master up, now misf,
And he himself one vile antithesis. Pope.

To SEE SAW, *v.n.* [from *sew*.] To move with a reciprocating motion.

Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went
all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing*
up and down, from one end of the room to the other. Arbut.

To SEE TH, *v.a.* preterite *I sed or seethed*; part. pass. *sedden*,
seceden, Saxon; *sedden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot
liquor.

The Scythians used to *seeth* the flesh in the hide, and so do
the northern Irish. Spenser.

Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grapes,
'Till the high fever seeth your blood to froth,
And o' scape hanging. Shakespeare's Timon.

Set on the great pot, and *seeth* pottage for the sons of the
prophets. 2 Kings iv.

To SEETH, *v.n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

The boiling baths at Carbadon,
Which *seeth* with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,
Nourish the flames, which they are warm'd upon. Fa. Qu.

I will make a complimentary assault upon his; for my bul-
nels *seeth*. Shakel. Troilus and Cressida.

Lovers and madmen have their *seething* brains,
Such shaping fancies that, apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. Shakespeare.

The priest's fervent came, while the flesh was in *seething*,
with a flesh-hook, and stuck it into the pan. 1 Sa. ii. 13.

SEETHER, *n.f.* [from *seeth*.] A boiler; a pot.

The fire thus form'd the fets the kettle on;
Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* home. Dryden.

SE'GMENT, *n.f.* [segment, French; *segmentum*, Lat.] A figure
contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so
much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

Even unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles
for half a year, some *segments* may appear at any time, and
under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round.

Their *segments*, or arcs, which appeared so numerous, for
the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. Newton.

SENTRY, *n.f.* [from *seignis*, Latin.] Sluggishness; inacti-
vity. Dif.

To SEGREGATE, *v.a.* [segregate, Latin; *segréguer*, French.]
To set apart; to separate from others.

SEGREGATION, *n.f.* [segregation, Fr. from *segregate*.] Sepa-
ration from others.

What shall we hear of this?
—A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet;
For do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to pet the clouds. Shak. Othello.

SEIGNEURIAL, *adj.* [from *seigneur*.] Invested with large
powers; independent.

Those lands were *seigneurial*. Temple.

SEIGNIOR, *n.f.* [from *señior*, Latin; *seigneur*, Fr.] A lord.

The title of honour given by Italians.

SEIGNORY, *n.f.* [seigneurie, Fr. from *seigneur*.] A lordship;
a territory.

O'neal never had any *seignory* over that country, but what
by inchoatement he got upon the English. Spenser.

Were you not reitor'd
To all the duke of Norfolk's *seignories*? Shakel. H. IV.

Holca, in the person of God, layeth of the Jews, they have
reigned, but not by me; they have set a *seignory* over them-
selves: which place proveth plainly, that there are govern-
ments which God doth not allow. Bacon.

William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all
Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and
every one of his five sons enjoyed that *seignory* successively.

Davies on Ireland.

SEL

SE'IGNORAGE. *n. f.* [*seigneurie*, Fr. from *seignior*.] Authority; acknowledgment of power.

They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money coined to the crown for *seigniorage*. *Locke.*

To SE'IGNORISE. *v. a.* [from *seignior*.] To lord over.

As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *signior*eth hell. *Painfax.*

SEINE. *n. f.* [*ezene*, Saxon; *seine, seine, seme*, French.] A net used in fishing.

They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine* boats for taking of pilchards. *Carew.*

SE'INER. *n. f.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets.

Seiners complain with open mouth, that these drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap small gain to themselves. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To SEIZE. *v. a.* [*saize*, French.]

1. To take possession of; to grasp; to lay hold on; to fasten on:
In her dad breast the prince's fortunes rowl,
And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope.*

2. To take forcible possession of by law.

An effeator of London had arrested a clothier that was outlawed, and *seized* his goods. *Candem.*

It was judged by the highest kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

3. To make possessed.

So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:
As when a griffin, *seized* of his prey,
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,
Through wildest air making his idle way. *Fa. Queen.*

So Pluto, *seiz'd* of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' afflicted maid,
There grimly fill'd 'd, pleas'd 'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor env'y'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addis. Cato.*

To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.

Fairest Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I *seize* upon:
Be't lawful I take up what's cast away? *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily requires another of accusing: even Jezebel projects not to *seize* on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dec. of Pity.*

SEIZIN. *n. f.* [*seisine*, French.]

1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seisin* in fact, and *seisin* in law: *Seisin* in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong disiz'd of them.

2. The act of taking possession.

Every indulged in gives Satan lively and *seisin* of his hearty, and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. *Decay of Pity.*

Seisin is the same in the canon law as livery and *seisin* at the common law. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. The things possessed.

Many recoveries were had as well by heirs as successors of the *seizin* of their predecessors. *Hale.*

SEIZURE. *n. f.* [from *seize*.]

1. The act of seizing.

2. The thing seized.

Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,
Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress,
Deceased of his *seizure*, many days
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. The act of taking forcible possession.

Thy lands, and all things that thou do'st call thine,
Worth *seizure*, do we seize into our hands. *Shaksppeare.*

In the general town he maintained a *seizure*, and possession of the whole. *Wotton.*

Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift.*

GRIPE: possession.

And thall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
Unyoke this *seizure*, and this kind regret? *Shaksppeare.*

Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

Catch.

Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

UNCOUTH. *adj.* [*relb*, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Uncommon. *Spenser.* The fame with uncouth.

ELDDOM. *adj.* [*relban*, rarely; *relbon*, more rarely; *relbor*, most rarely. *Eldban* is supposed to be contracted from *relben*, or *relb*, rare, and *þænne*, when, Saxon. *Seldan*, Dutch; *feltan*, German.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wildom and youth are *feldom* joined in one; and the ordinary course of the world is more according to Job's observation, who giveth men advice to seek wildom amongst the ancients, and in the length of days understanding. *Hooker.*

There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace, which pardoning grace *feldom* gives. *South's Sermons.*

Where